

7/12/5

DIRECTIONS

For those who are afflicted with

CANCERS,

OR

IN DANGER OF THEM.

[Price ONE SHILLING.]

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PLAIN and USEFUL
D I R E C T I O N S

For those who are afflicted with

C A N C E R S.

BY WHICH

They may save themselves a great deal of
PAIN and DANGER;

Pass every Hour of their LIVES more
comfortably;

And see all that is to be performed toward a
C U R E.

WITH AN ACCOUNT OF THE

V I E N N A H E M L O C K;

With which Dr. STORK did so great good
in C A N C E R S.

A N D

A History of some absolute Cures performed
by the English Herb CLEAVERS; commu-
nicated to the Author by a LADY of QUA-
LITY; and authenticated by the Testimony
of a CLERGYMAN, who saw them.

By Dr. H I L L,
MEMBER OF THE IMPERIAL ACADEMY, &c.

L O N D O N:

Printed for R. BALDWIN, in Pater-noster-Row;
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DIR ECT O R S

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C A N C E R S

1971

There may be instances where a good deal of

There are many more

can order:

DIRECTIONS

For those who are afflicted with

CANCERS.

CONSIDER yourself as under the dominion of a disease, for which no cure has yet been found (tho' it is not impossible there may;) but in which, every moment of your life may be rendered more comfortable, by a careful management; and that every addition of ease is some advance (however small) toward a cure: for nature, while disturbed with pain and terror, cannot exert her powers so well as when more at quiet.

Doubt all who promise you a cure:
but draw back with fear from those who

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would

would attempt it by external remedies. A Cancer is a disease in the blood; which will appear in one place after another: and such a disease, reason tells you, only inward medicines can conquer.

Your great attention must be to keep the disordered part free from all possible hurt, pressure, or disturbance: and next, to see what innocent means can be used to moderate the pain. If more than this be in the power of medicines, 'tis happy: but it must be acknowledged, that is yet to be known.

The great and excellent Dr. Stork has tried carefully; and not without some success. The principal medicines, from which he saw, or thought he saw, advantage, were two: he, like a fair and honest practitioner, declared what they were; and we have repeated his methods here.

The first was Nightshade, which has not succeeded, as we wished ; nor can be given with safety : the other is Hemlock ; from which there has appeared more prospect of advantage : and this, well regulated, may be given with perfect innocence.

Beside these, the Countess Dowager of Stafford, (a lady whose life may be an example to her sex,) has told me of another Herb, the Common Cleavers : to the innocence of this I can speak with certainty ; and the account of its virtues, which came authenticated from a worthy clergyman, renders it highly worthy to be tried. What he writes, he himself has seen ; and they are living who received the advantage.

But whether either of these, or whatever other medicine may be used, still

a great deal depends upon yourself. 'Tis in your power to mitigate the symptoms; and you may bear that with tolerable ease to the end of life; which an ill management, and less careful regimen, might provoke to torture; and destroy you long before the time.

If you have a cancerous swelling, not yet broken, suffer no hand to touch it; no application to be made to it. Be careful in the conduct and regulation of your life; and most probably it will never break at all.

Put on no plaister; cover it with no lead, no leather, nor any thing else that can either press upon it, or add to its natural heat: some defence at a distance may commonly be contrived; and whalebone is to be used; no metal for that purpose.

Whatever

Whatever could hurt the swelling from without, would endanger its becoming a cancer: and whatever hurries the circulation within, will have the same ill tendency.

Therefore avoid high-seasoned dishes.

Retrench a little the quantity of wine you are used to drink.

Never taste either vinegar, or pepper.

Eat little salt.

Use milk for great part of your food: the more the better. This soothes, softens, and quiets; while those hot ingredients heat, enflame, and irritate.

Use a little exercise; for there is no health without it: but let it be gentle.

To heat the body, and quicken on the circulation greatly, even by this method, will be dangerous.

Hope a cure: and while you conduct yourself thus carefully, the hope is nothing but reason: it will keep the spirits quiet; and their disturbances are always dangerous.

Carefully avoid anger.

Reason against fear.

And arm your mind against despondency.

Rage, terror, melancholy, all disturb the circulation: and 'tis the great purpose here to keep that quiet.

While the pulse beats regularly, the circulation

ulation you may know, is calm; and while it holds that state, the great cause, either of encrease of the disease, or aggravation of its symptoms, is taken away.

Avoid catching cold; for that brings on a fever: the blood passes swifter through the vessels; and heat leads toward inflammation: that degree which would do little harm to a healthy person, may yet be fatal here.

Let your dress be loose, and easy. There is nothing so much to be feared, when the breast is in danger, as pressure from the stays: it is not true that the foolish custom of an iron rim in them has occasioned Cancers; but any thing of that kind, pressing upon a part already disordered, may, and must bring on the very worst consequences. We have been told of one who died this way; but 'twas an

error; the broken heart, and not the iron stays, performed the office. Few people have philosophy to bear ridicule: and where the insult took away the bread with it, there is no wonder that a common mind sunk under it.

Not only pressure on the part must be avoided, but you must be careful nothing rubs against it. The motion of the arm, while it draws the hand frequently backward and forward over the distempered place, may occasion all the mischief.

Among the accidents which heat the body, (all which are to be feared in these disorders) costiveness is one: and when it is habitual, few things are worse.

You must most carefully keep yourself right in this article: but purges are equally to be avoided; for they irritate; and
all

all that irritates destroys. Tamarinds may be eaten often ; and I have known some to whom their slight effect has answered all the purpose : Manna may be allowed ; and at the most the pulp of Cassia Fistula. This may be eaten from the pods : 'tis to be bought so at the druggists ; and while it is sweet, and has not fermented, nothing is so good.

Two evacuations every day are best ; but one is indispensable.

Frequently bathe the feet in milk-warm water.

Drink of diluting liquors much and often : there is a liquor I have directed to many with great advantage : 'tis pleasant ; and tho' diluting alone, is always good, this softens also, and soothes, and quiets. It gives as much refreshment to the mind as to the palate. It is made thus :

Put

Put into a clean earthen vessel four ounces of the Flowers of the little white-flowered Field Mallow ; and one ounce of fine sugar : pour on this, three quarts of boiling water, and let it stand till cold : then add a quarter of a pint of white wine, and the juice of half a middling lemon. Stir all together, then strain it through a jelly bag, and drink of it as often as Nature requires ; or will agreeably admit : there is a soothing, softening, healing virtue in the Flowers of this little Plant, which few have experienced ; but which nothing can exceed in its way : it operates gently by urine also ; and never fails to alleviate the pain of a Cancerous disorder, in whatever state.

As to a perfect cure for this disease, whether it ever will or will not be found, is in the womb of time : many things have been tried in vain ; but there is a rational hope yet left in Hemlock.

That

That Dr. Stork has done with it much greater things than we, is certain: for his truth and candour cannot be doubted: and why it has succeeded less in England, perhaps, may be found on a fair enquiry.

The Vienna Hemlock is not exactly the same as that which grows wild in our hedges. The Species is not different; but ours is one Variety, and theirs another. There may be difference in virtue, where there is palpable difference in form: and you need not despair of all the good he promised; for now the right Plant is to be had.

All Hemlock differs in degree of virtue at the various periods of its growth; of all which periods there is but one, wherein it has its full excellency: this is at early spring; and this, I fear, is a state
in

in which it has been rarely used: they who make the Extract from the full-grown Leaves get a great deal of a watery juice; and but little of that resinous part in which the virtue resides; in which indeed alone it resides; and without which it is nothing.

Dr. Butter * observed, and, I think, he only has observed, that beside the watery juice, there came a yellowish thicker liquor after some time pressing the bruised Hemlock: 'tis this which is the effective part of the Plant, and this should alone be used. Those who take the whole juice together have an uncertain quantity of this; and therefore we are not to wonder that the dose is also very uncertain. They

* Excellent in many things; and only reprehensible in that he has spoken too lightly of one who deserves all praise from mankind, and most of all from his brother physicians.

who will take this part alone, will always know the strength of their preparation ; and be assured what doses may be given of it.

There is no difficulty in separating this ; especially at the early period just mentioned. When the bruised Herb is pressed, there first runs out freely a great deal of a green watery juice, which should be thrown away ; then harder pressing produces a small quantity of this yellowish liquor : this is to be preserved ; it will harden into a kind of resin ; and then will entirely dissolve in spirit of wine. Of this solution a few drops serve for a dose ; and when assisted with any common stomachic, it will sit perfectly easy on the stomach. It composes the mind ; alleviates the pain and plainly amends the nature of the discharge, and abates all its disgusting circumstances.

Thus

Thus much I can affirm, for of this I am assured: how much more can be done I know not; but as the promise is fair, and the advantage certain, 'tis very worthy of fair trial: happily that trial may now easily be made; and I account myself fortunate that I can assist in it.

Four years since Sir John Pringle gave me some Seeds of the Vienna Hemlock, which he obtained immediately from Dr. Stork; I sowed them here at Bayswater, where every Plant enjoys its natural qualities, because no manure is permitted to come in: these Seeds produced many Plants; and from them have been yearly a succession of others; constant in their form and properties to this day. There are now many Plants of it full of Seed, and those Seeds I have directed the gardener to give to any one who asks for them:

them : they will grow freely in a common soil ; and the medicine is thus in every body's power.

It is not particular to this Plant to have a juice of a refinous kind, beside the common sap : 'tis seen in this, if it be carefully cut; and even on barely breaking a Leaf, in many others. If a root of Hemlock be taken up in spring, and the crown of it cut off with a knife, there rises this yellow juice from several distinct pores in the cut part. In the same manner also if a Leaf of a common Poppy be cut in two, a white thick liquor runs out : but if either the Poppy, or the Hemlock, be bruised and pressed, their watery juice comes first; and this, which has the real virtue, last, and in least quantity.

I have said thus much, that those who have taken the common Extract of Hemlock

lock without success, may not yet despair of good from the Plant: it is another kind of Hemlock that is now recommended to them; and 'tis another part of the Plant that they are wished to use.

'Tis easy for you, whosoever have the affliction of this disease, to prepare the medicine, wherein there is most hope, thus for yourself. Indeed less trouble even than this, will serve: so do not go without it. You may have the Seeds here for asking: the Plant will grow up from them as readily as any garden herb; and it is easily bruised: a marble mortar will serve this purpose; and then there needs only to press the bruised Plant in a cloth with the hand; a servant can do this with ease. All that is thus squeezed out is to be thrown away, and the mass that remains in the cloth, may be put into a bottle, with as much spirit of wine as will wet it:

it: when this has stood a few weeks it may be pressed off, and filtered thro' paper: and you will have all the good quality of the Herb. The only disadvantage here is, the uncertainty of the dose: because the strength is unknown till it is tried. But beginning with a little, you may add to the quantity, by a few drops at a time, till you find what you can bear without inconvenience; and then this difficulty is at an end.

In the other way, of pressing out the resinous juice, and mixing it directly with spirit of wine, nearly the whole dissolves; and you will have a medicine whose strength is exactly known, and of which a very few drops are sufficient at a time: it is rich and thick; and when rendered agreeable to the stomach by a slight addition of bitters it becomes a kind of liquid extract; possessing all the power of the Plant.

C

It

It is thus I have for some years given it: and if all the hopes I entertained from the learned Stork's account have not been answered, as I confess they have not; yet I have seen such good done by it in many cases, as I never saw by any other medicine.

It is not strange those who gave it in England had not so much advantage: for they made their Extract from that watery juice you are to throw away: with very little, perhaps in general with none of that juice wherein resides the real virtue; and beside this, they had not the exact Plant.

Yet with all these disadvantages, the careful Mr. Gataker produced great good from it: and the steady Dr. Akenfide found, that in Cancers in one particular part, it acted like a sort of Specific Anodyne,

Anodyne, relieving the pain very far beyond all other medicines. 'Twas in a Cancer of the womb this excellent physician found it so valuable a medicine: and more than one, to whom I have given it in the same case, have had even much more benefit than he has mentioned.

If you would know what hopes are, at the highest, to be conceived from this Plant, the accounts of Stork himself are the best means of information: his own word ought to be esteemed sufficient; but as if the merits of the cause were too great to be supported by one name alone, he appealed at the time, to the most excellent Baron Van Swieten; who vouched for several of the cures, which himself had seen: not slight reliefs, but absolute and real recoveries.

No ill consequence, no ill symptom, have

ever once attended the use of this liquid Extract : a few drops are a dose ; but more may be taken if required : and it seems best to begin with twenty-five, or even less than that, and to encrease them gradually to forty or more ; as they agree well with the stomach, and never affect the head, nor interfere with any other course of medicines.

The earlier you begin, the greater is the good you will receive : if there be hard swellings only, without pain, they will scarce ever advance to mischief while this medicine is taken. If it be used when cutting pains shoot thro' the swellings, it will appease those pains, and reduce all to quietness again : the tumour will return to its original easy state ; and with the pains, the danger of the consequences of its breaking will go off.

If you have an open Cancer, not of long standing, or not very large, 'tis wonderful to see how great effect a steady use of this, and a just care of the manner of living, will produce.

Even in the worst state of all, in large, open, and long established Cancers, the pain will be vastly abated : the discharge will be less sharp, and less offensive ; and the strength will be supported : and if nothing more can be obtained from it, there will at least be this, that any other medicine will succeed a thousand times the better ; while this also is taken. The use of Hemlock, even here, will, as Dr. Akenfide well expresses it, procure a fairer opportunity for radical medicines, if such can be found : and that such may be found, why should we doubt ?

If you perceive a swelling any where

encrease, have recourse to this in time : but in respect of that particular Cancer, in which the Hemlock has been found so excellent, there are yet earlier notices, which it may be wise and happy to attend to.

There is a time of life when women's constitutions undergo a great and important change : the foundation for Cancers of that particular kind are usually laid at this time : and if observed, may be easily prevented.

A sudden ceasing of a certain discharge is always dangerous.

Those who have been accustomed to have that discharge in great quantity, are more in danger at this time of life than others.

And

And also they who have late in life borne children.

Where there are these reasons of fear, let double caution of every kind be used; and with that care you may still keep out of the reach of harm.

Observe perfect quietness at and about the time.

Suffer no grief, or anger, to disturb you.

Be tenfold careful not to take cold.

Use very little exercise for those few days.

And if, with these precautions, you feel disturbed, and perceive Nature has not relieved herself; be bled, a very little.

If every one at such a time would have recourse to Hemlock, in whatever form, I am assured the consequence would be happy. Nature would be assisted quietly to perform her office just as she ought; and being undisturbed, perhaps would always effect just as much as ought to be effected.

If after this period you become subject to sudden heats, flushings, and sweats; which come on at times without any visible cause; have recourse to the same medicine. These are the struggles of Nature, disturbed by beginning obstructions; and tho' Cancers do not always follow, because Nature is often able to overcome the beginning mischief, yet too often a Cancer of the womb comes on, in consequence of these first symptoms, which gathers in strength till it is past cure, by their being overlooked at first;

first : tho', when a little attention is paid to them, there will no mischief follow.

But over and above, and beyond all other directions, if you love your life, and wish for ease and comfort in it, whatsoever course you take, and whatsoever other medicine you employ, never omit this. It agrees with any other, and assists the operation of any ; inasmuch as it gives that quiet to Nature, under the influence of which all others can best perform their good effects.

This is what I have seen in many: this is what all to whom I have given the medicine for the use of the sick have experienced : and this is what that able and upright physician, Dr. Akenfide, fixed upon as the one sure good from Hemlock ; whether more or greater could or could not arise, with us here in England there yet requires time to shew : since 'tis but now we
have

have the Plant which Dr. Stork used, and therefore we had no right till now to expect the good he declares he found by it.

If those declarations be true; and who shall doubt them, established and authenticated, as they appear to us? there is yet hope that Cancers, even the worst, may admit of cure. That the trial may be fairly made, I have this year given from my own garden; and from the very same Plants from which I made the liquid Extract, Seeds in a perfect state of growth, to most of our distinguished and eminent physicians and surgeons; not in London only, but throughout the kingdom: they have been collected by my own hand, and in such a state of ripeness, that I flatter myself not one of them all will fail to grow. I hope I have by this means given the Public
more

more than a hundred thousand Plants of the very Vienna Hemlock : and shall with joy receive those notices which I am promised of the success of the medicine.

In the mean time, that no other hope of relief in this lamentable disease may be neglected, I shall lay before you the attestations of more than one cure performed by the innocent herb Cleavers, mentioned in a preceding part of this Pamphlet. The perfect innocence of the Herb is all I can attest : the rest depends upon the testimony of these respectable persons, to whom we owe the discovery.

A Copy

A Copy of a Letter from the Reverend Doctor BATEMAN to the Reverend Mr. REYNOLDS; describing an extraordinary Cure performed by the use of Cleavers, otherwise Goose Grass, or Hayroff.

S I R,

AN old woman in my parish, had what she called a bloody Cancer; continuing to eat away the flesh for several years: she had a relation at Abington, to which place she went for the help of a surgeon—he called on her frequently; without any good effect.—At last she was sent home with the comfortable assurance, that she would be released from her misery in about a fortnight or less.—Upon her return to my parish, I was sent for to pray by her; and never met with such an object in the whole course of my life; nothing was ever so offensive as the smell; nothing so terrible as her shrieks.

Just

Just at that time I was desired to write Dr. ——'s Diploma, professor of Botany : and, to acquaint myself with some fit expressions, he referred me to books in our library at Magdalen College. After I had finished my affair, I amused myself with reading the virtues of several Plants I was acquainted with, particularly Cleavers, or Hayroff.

The manner in which I recommended it to be taken, and which was strictly observed by the patient above-mentioned, was as follows : She first took a mercurial purge, was charged to abstain from salt meats, and to use only a thin diet : and twice a day, between meals, to drink a quarter of a pint of Cleavers juice, which is got by pounding and squeezing the Herb. At the same time I ordered her to make an ointment for the sore : I advised her to take of the juice, boiled and mixed with hogs-lard,

so

so as to make a very soft green ointment ; to apply it to the part ; laying the bruised Cleavers over it ; to refresh it as often as it dried ; and to take particular care to keep the part clean. This was immediately put in practice, and continued six months, partly by compulsion, and using great importunity ; for the benefit was so gradual, I could hardly persuade the old woman she was the better for it. I began to be in some doubts ; only, the offensive smell abated, and her being yet alive, was a sufficient proof to me, that a cure in time would be effected : accordingly I pressed, and insisted upon her continuing the practice as above ; and it being a mild winter, there was Cleavers to be found in warm hedges : the same course was continued, and in three months the Cancer perfectly healed : I afterwards advised her to take the same juice, every spring, to prevent a return of the disorder.

Some time afterwards I had an opportunity of putting this again into practice. Dr. Bulman, of Lincoln College, had an acrid humour in his blood, breaking out in blotches all over his arms, somewhat like a leprosy. As I was acquainted with him I told him of the case above-mentioned; as he informed me that Mercurials and *Æthiops Mineralis* had never reached his case. He resolved to try the Cleavers: accordingly, by applying the ointment, and drinking the juice, he was perfectly cured in a quarter of a year. He told me he had improved my prescription; and besides taking the juice constantly, eat the Cleavers in salad with oil. As to meats, he confined himself to lamb, boiled chicken, and veal.

These two cases I know myself, and I pray God they may be of service to the person you mention.

A poor

A poor man, who was employed by Mr. Scudamore, in Herefordshire, had a Cancer in his face; so much of his face was eat away, that he was an object too bad to appear about the house: he took the Cleavers as directed; and is now well.

A RECEIPT to make the Ointment
for a CANCER.

TO a pound of fresh hog's-lard, melted without salt, or spice, put as much Cleavers as the lard will moisten; boil it over a slow fire, often stirring it, till it begins to grow a little brown, then strain it through a cloth, and when cold, take the ointment from the water, that will remain at the bottom. The bruised Leaves, being often applied, stay the abundance of blood issuing out of Cancers. Keep the

the wound very clean, take physic, and drink the juice at least a week before the ointment is applied. Laying the bruised Cleavers over the wound is thought to be of use, but it heats the part; and when it is much, it should be taken off, and applied as it can be borne.

FINIS

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